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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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February 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 70 73

February 22, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 81 88

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 30.09

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1917.

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436 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE NEW FRIGHTFULNESS.

The Latest Losses.

London, February 20.

The latest sinkings reported are the steamers Iolo and Okement, as well as two small craft, all British, of a total tonnage of over 3,000 tons.

A Protest from Sweden.

London, February 21.

The Swedish Press denounces the submarine of Sweden's biggest sailing ship, the Hugo Hamilton, from Valparaiso to Sweden with a cargo of saltpetre, contrasting this flagrant breach of international law with the British methods.

The Futile German Blockade.

London, February 21.

The report for 1916 of the Liverpool Steamship Owners Association states that Britain's ocean-going tonnage has been reduced less than five per cent. in the two and a half years of war. It says that these figures show the futility of the German blockade.

Neutrals Most Affected.

London, February 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, Lord Robert Cecil, interviewed by the Associated Press, said submarine had so far had very little effect on imports into the United Kingdom, but it had interfered to some extent with the trade of neutrals. Some of the Scandinavian and Dutch trans-Atlantic steamers were now afraid to call at United Kingdom ports in order to be searched and thus to avoid the trouble of search at sea. The British Government had consequently arranged that such ships should be searched at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Searching of Vessels.

London, February 21.

An Order-in-Council has been published in the *Gazette* enacting that, in view of German submarine, unless vessels bound to and from neutral countries adjacent to Germany call at British or Allied ports in order to be searched, they shall, until the contract be established, be deemed to be carrying enemy goods and will be liable to capture and condemnation. But ships calling at British or Allied ports for examination shall not be presumed to be carrying enemy goods and shall not be condemned merely because they are carrying enemy goods.

DUTCH STEAMSHIP PLANS.

Vessels to Call at Hongkong.

London, February 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Nederland Shipping Company and the Rotterdam Lloyd will shortly resume services with eight passenger steamers between Java and San Francisco, touching Hongkong, Nagasaki and Honolulu, and connecting with the Holland-America Line from New York.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

Age Limit May be Raised to 50 Years.

London, February 21.

It is stated that the Government has decided to revise all exemptions of men under thirty-one. If this is insufficient to provide the necessary number of men fit for active service, the military age may be raised to fifty.

THE WAR LOAN.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's Subscription.

London, February 20.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and clients have taken up £5,010,000 in the War Loan, of which £1,670,000 is new money.

What Egypt Has Contributed.

London, February 21.

Egypt has contributed nearly five million sterling to the British War Loan, of which £3,750,000 is new money.

Premium Bonds.

London, February 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said he had an open mind on the propriety of issuing a further loan in the form of Premium Bonds, but legislation would be necessary.

TRAVELLING RESTRICTIONS.

London, February 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, women and children are prohibited from travelling to Europe under any circumstances.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British and French Attacks.

London, February 21.

A German official wireless message says:—We frustrated British attacks to the south-east of Ypres across the Le Bassin Canal, and French attacks between the Meuse and Moselle.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Germany's Dream Not Yet Abandoned

London, February 21.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said the situation in Persia had steadily improved since August, when German intrigues resorted to its maximum; but Germany's dream of a German dominion from Antwerp to the Indian Ocean was by no means abandoned, while the Turks, though unable to advance, still occupied 30,000 square miles of Persia.

A Fine March.

London, February 21.

Lord Curzon, in the House of Lords, described an hitherto unmentioned march of the force commanded by Sir Percy Sykes, of one thousand miles, to Isfahan and Teheran, under the most perilous circumstances. It resulted in the establishment of order over a wide area and secured the existence of a pro-Ally government in Teheran. The object of Sir Percy Sykes was to organise the force of the Persian Gendarmerie under British officers in Southern Persia, which will ultimately number eleven thousand. Sir Percy Sykes' force is at present five thousand, besides an Indian escort of eight hundred. A similar force of Gendarmes is being raised among the Bakhtiari tribesmen.

Lord Curzon hoped that Sir Percy Sykes would before long march from Shiraz and clear the brigands out of their nests in Western Persia.

Another force, commanded by Major Keith, had pacified Eastern Persia.

Lord Curzon paid a tribute to the loyalty of the Amir of Afghanistan, who declined to be seduced by a tempting offer to spoil the Panjab. Though Turks still occupied parts of Persia, the position of the oilfields was practically secure.

OUR FISCAL POLICY.

Problems to be Faced.

London, February 21.

The Committee on Industrial and Commercial Policy proposes to report later on the question of a wider range of Customs duties, and also on the question as to how far the Dominions could be met by granting them subsidies instead of tariff preferences.

It will be necessary to examine closely into the effect of imposing duties upon articles used for manufacturing purposes in Britain, especially in connection with the export trades, the shipping and shipbuilding industries.

The special position of India, Egypt and the Sudan, and also British commercial Treaty obligations and the effect of the proposed policy upon the interests of countries with which our trade relations are especially important must be considered.

AMERICA'S NEW POSSESSION.

London, February 19.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Senate has passed a bill appropriating five millions sterling for the purchase of the Danish West Indies.

MAINTAINING THE FOOD SUPPLY.

London, February 19.

The Press Bureau states that the Board of Agriculture empowers local authorities compulsorily to take over land for allotment purposes with a view to maintaining the food supply.

MESOPOTAMIA AND DARDANELLES COMMISSIONS.

London, February 20.

It is expected that the Report of the Mesopotamia Commission will be ready for publication in March.

The Dardanelles Commission Report will be published immediately.

THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

London, February 20.

The City Corporation has given £250 yearly for nine years towards the endowment of the School of Oriental Studies; the Goldsmith Company, £5,000 of War Loan stock; the Chartered Bank of India, £1,000 donation and £100 yearly for five years; the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, £200 for five years; the National Bank of India, £100 for three years; the Mercantile Bank of India, £100; and Sir Marcus Samuel and Mr. E. Andrews £1,000 each. The last-named has increased his subscription from £100 as a tribute to the valour of the Indian troops.

AMERICA'S SUBMARINE FLEET.

London, February 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Naval Committee of the Senate has agreed to an amendment of the Naval Appropriation Bill proposing the construction of fifty additional submarines for use on the Pacific Coast.

PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE TURKS.

London, February 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that the Turks had taken prisoner 327 British officers and 1,562 men, 16 Commissioned officers and 140 men, as well as 195 officers and 3,573 men of the Indian Army, while 17 British officers and 1,262 men and 4,879 Indians who had fought against the Turks were missing.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Important Speech by Sir Edward Carson.

London, February 21.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson, in introducing the Naval Estimates, the amount of which was not specified, said the House was asked to vote 400,000 men. To October last, eight million men had been moved overseas, with only one or two untoward incidents, besides 9,500,000 tons of explosives and war material. Since the war, the Navy had examined 25,874 ships.

Submarine was a grave problem which had not yet been solved, but he was confident that the measures being devised would gradually greatly mitigate the seriousness. An Anti-Submarine Department had been established, composed of the best experienced men.

AN UNOPPOSED RETURN.

London, February 21.

The Coalition candidate, Colonel Sirling Keir, has been returned unopposed for West Perthshire.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE HAIG INTERVIEW.

London, February 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the recent interview given by Sir Douglas Haig, said that Sir Douglas Haig had a frank conversation on the general situation with several important French journalists. Proofs were sent to Headquarters, but owing to the action of a subordinate they were not submitted to Sir Douglas Haig. The Cabinet was ignorant of the matter until the interview appeared. He deprecated further discussion on the matter. (Cheers and dissent.)

MALT MANUFACTURE RESTRICTION.

London, February 20.

The Press Bureau announces that the manufacture of malt suitable for beer brewing from barley and other cereals is prohibited except under the authority of the Food Controller.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE ADVOCATED.

London, February 20.

The Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy—of which Lord Balfour of Burleigh is Chairman—recommends that in view of the experience of the war special steps ought to be taken to stimulate the production of food-stuffs and raw materials and manufactures within the Empire wherever expansion of production is possible for the safety and welfare of the Empire.

Therefore the Imperial Government should now declare its adherence to the principle of preference for the products and manufactures of the Dominions.

With respect to any Customs duties now or hereafter to be imposed on imports in the United Kingdom, the committee is further of opinion that it will be necessary soon to consider, as one of the methods for achieving the above objects, the desirability of establishing a wider range of Customs duties, which would be remitted or reduced on products and manufactures of the Empire, and which would form the basis of commercial treaties with the Allies and neutrals.

TURKISH POSTS CAPTURED.

London, February 20.

An official message from Egypt states:—We captured Turkish posts at Nekhl and Bir-el-Hassana, in the Sinai Peninsula, securing prisoners and booty.

GERMANS CAPTURE A SMALL POST.

London, February 20.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Under cover of a heavy bombardment, destroying our trench, strong enemy detachments, assisted by flamethrowers, rushed a small advanced post southward of Le Transloy.

We entered considerably damaged positions eastward of Armentieres and eastward of Ypres.

THE PACIFISTS ANSWERED.

London, February 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to the speeches of pacifists, Mr. Bonar Law said he failed to see any possible method of securing peace at present without fighting therefor. He taunted the pacifists on their criticism of our peace conditions, while they were silent regarding those of our enemies. We did not consider that ours were unreasonable. The Germans were clearly based on victory and an accentuation of the military machine, which would expose the world to a repetition of the present horrors. Germany was following the principal that it was not sufficient to fight her adversaries, but she must terrorise civilian populations and neutrals. We are fighting to make the enemy learn that it does not pay to commit crimes. We believe that the war was forced on the world with a calculation as cold as that of a chess player who moves a piece. If we can help it, there will be no second Panlo War.

Mr. Herbert Samuel warmly endorsed the Government's policy.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

OBITUARY.

General Funston.

London, February 21.

Reuter's correspondent at San Antonio reports the death of General Funston:

[Deceased, who was born at New Canfield, Ohio, in 1865, was appointed Commissioner of Department of Agriculture to explore Alaska, and report on its flora in 1893. He was Captain M.-J. and Lt. Col. Cuban Insurgent Army, 1896-1897; Commanding 20th Kansas Infantry, 1898, and went to the Philippines where he was promoted to Brigadier General. He organised and commanded an expedition resulting in the capture of Aguinaldo.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, February 21.

Reuter says the price of silver stands at thirty-eight. The market is quiet but steady.

FAILED TO REGISTER.

Ex-Naval Yard Policeman Fined.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. C.D. Melbourne, an Indian was charged with failing to register.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse D. S. P., appeared to prosecute and said that the man had been in Hongkong since 1910. He had been employed at the Naval Yard as a policeman, and had purchased his discharge from there last month, on the grounds that all his people in India were dying, or some such tale. Of course, there was nothing against him purchasing his discharge, but he (Mr. Wodehouse) thought the real facts of the case were that he had been learning motor driving, having paid \$100 to a firm here to learn, and that he was desirous of being a motor driver. Perhaps the man would be assisted to India before long. The Police could not overlook these cases where parties failed to register. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$10.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co.—Shareholders meeting at 11.30 a.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, February 24.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.—Shareholders meeting at noon.
Monday, February 26.
Race Meeting.—First Day.
Tuesday, February 27.
Race Meeting.—Second Day.
Wednesday, February 28.
Race Meeting.—Third Day.
Saturday, March 3.
Race Meeting.—OR "Day."

General Aoki.

General Aoki was to start for Peking on the 14th of this month to take up his post of Military Adviser to the Chinese Government, as by that time Baron Hsiangshun will have been appointed the post of Japanese Government.

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STATION HOTEL, KOWLOON.

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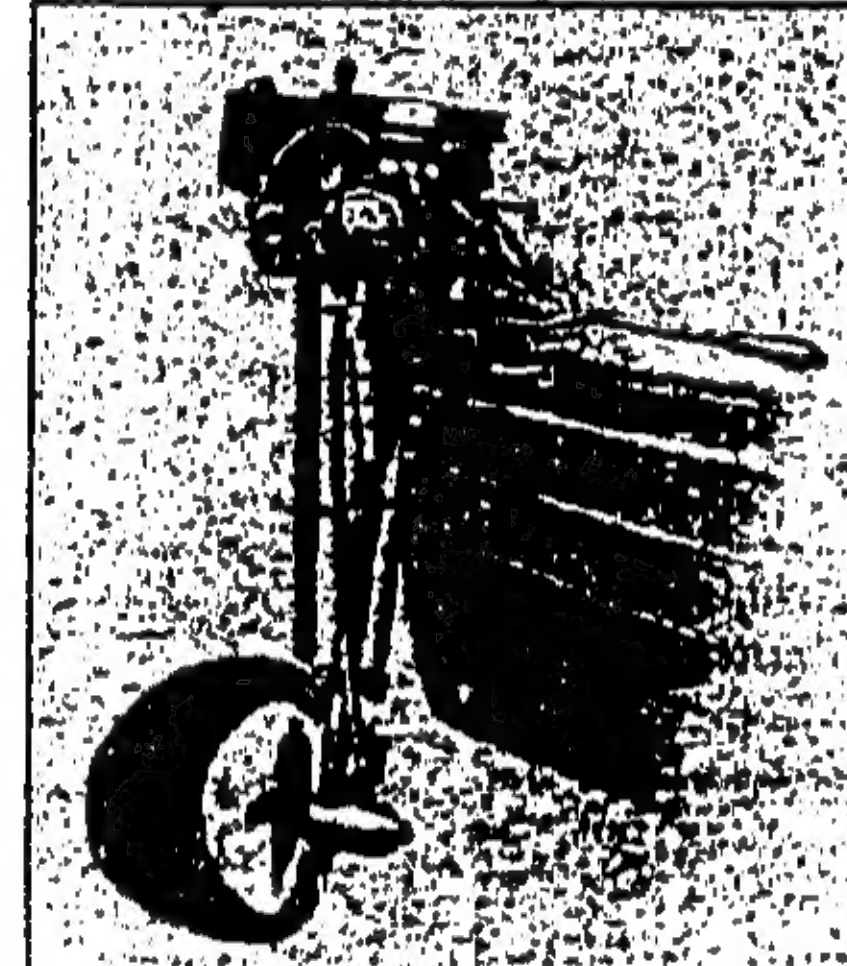
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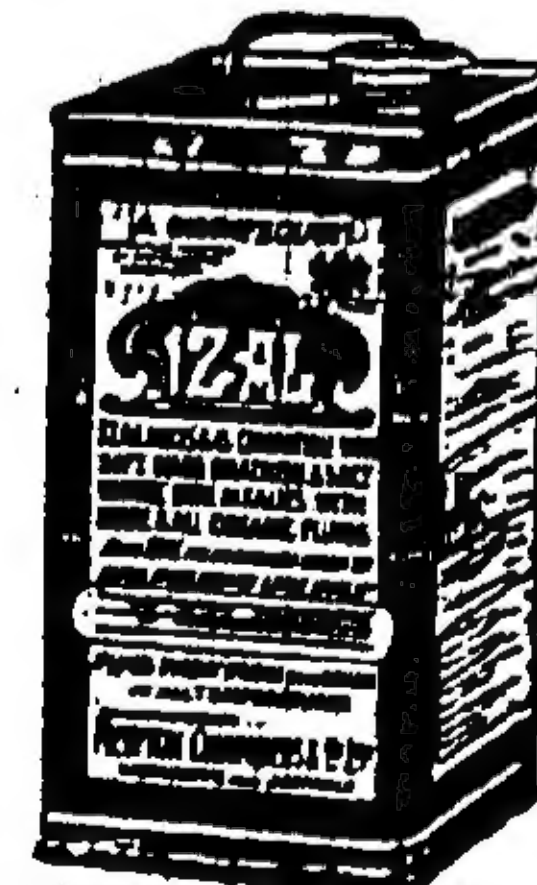
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GENERAL NEWS.

Knew Too Much.

The German authorities at Liege have deported Senator Charles Magnette, a Grand Master of Belgian Freemasonry. He possessed documents concerning German outrages.

Capt. Blakie's Fate.

Captain James Blakie, of the s.s. Caledonia, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild learns, is now in a military officers' camp at Friedberg, Hesse. It is gathered that he is quite well and has had very fair treatment so far. Military officers who are companions with him in captivity are very kind to him, in giving what help they can pending his receipt of food and clothing from home.

Dean Swift Bound Over.

It was with an air of incredulity that the magistrate at Tottenham recently asked if the name of a boy—who, with a companion, was bound over for stealing a bicycle—was really that given in the charge-sheet, Dean Swift. The proud father explained that that was the youth's baptismal name, and added that when the boy, now only 14, was younger he had expressed an ambition to become a clergyman. Hence, perhaps his Christian name, although his father did not say so.

Compulsory Service in India. Delhi, Feb. 2.—An Ordinance for the registration of certain European British subjects was gazetted this evening, making it obligatory for every male European British subject for the time being in India (not being a member of His Majesty's naval and military forces, otherwise than as a Volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteer Act, 1889), who, for the time being, has attained the age of sixteen years and has not attained the age of fifty years on 1st February, 1917, to register under the Ordinance. Failure is punishable by a fine extending to Rs. 500.

"Vorwaerts" Again.

Berne, Jan. 1.—On January 15 the trial will commence at Berlin of the seven Minority Socialists—two men and five women—on a charge of assaulting Hermann Muller, the editor of Vorwaerts. When the Majority Socialists ejected the Minority Socialists from the control of Vorwaerts and assumed its management Muller became editor. These seven Socialists vented their indignation by invading the editorial sanctum and thrashing Muller. The trial is expected to reveal how the Majority Socialists, with the aid of the German Government, contrived to secure control of Vorwaerts.

Petition that Melted Away. A remarkable petition is referred to in a memorandum issued by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Public Petitions. It was presented by Mr. R. Thompson on behalf of a War Time Council on Drink and National Efficiency, and prayed for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors during the war. He stated that the petition was signed by 115,110 persons of 16 years and upwards. The Committee, however, have come to the conclusion that 98,704 of the signatures have either been written on sheets not headed by the Prayer of the Petition or are in the same handwriting, and these have therefore been disallowed.

Portugal: Expels Germans. Portugal is now pushing on her war preparations. The Government have expelled all Germans from the country, have confiscated their properties, and are selling by auction everything that belonged to them which is realising a good deal of money. The Government say that after the war each German who wishes to return to Portugal will be brought before a special jury, and if it is found that he acted treacherously he will be deprived of everything that was seized by the authorities. In one house 250,000 worth of goods was seized, and in another concern shipping of the value of over 200,000. There were many wealthy Germans in Portugal. Several have gone to live in Spain.

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TELEPHONE NO. 616.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1917.

CHINA'S GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

The days go by and still we hear nothing of any German reply to China's protest against the new submarine. This fact should in no way surprise the Chinese, for they learned long ago that the German strong point is certainly not good manners. They have, it is true, been treated to churlishness from every foreign nation at one time or another, but in this respect, as in every other unpleasant one, the palm has to be yielded to the much-cultured Hun. Perhaps the Kaiser thinks that a protest from mere Chinese is just an insult which he is bound to ignore. The delay in replying is, after all, but one more item in the long list of indignities which the Chinese have endured at the hands of the Germans. We remember the late Sir Chen Tung Liang Chen's telling us, some four years ago, that his mission to Berlin in 1901 threatened to break down altogether because the crowned bumpkin of Germany tried to demand the *Kowtow* of Prince Chun and the other emissaries: a demand which he would not have dared to breathe to the representatives of any other nation. And have the Chinese forgotten that, when the Kaiser sent his troops on their punitive expedition to China (an expedition which never ought to have been sent, seeing that the Legations had been relieved some weeks when the Germans arrived) his benedictory message to them was: "When you meet the foe you will destroy him. No quarter will be given; no prisoners will be taken; let all who fall into your hands be at your mercy." Just as the Huns a thousand years ago, under the leadership of Attila, gained a reputation in virtue of which they still live in historical tradition, so may the name of Germany become known in such a manner in China that no Chinaman will ever again even dare to look askance at a German?

In return for this gentle conduct observed towards them by the troops at Kaiser Wilhelm's behest, China has paid to Germany as much money as would have sufficed to eat her permanently on her feet—and she still owes thirteen and a half million sterling of the indemnity! And has she no other debts towards this refined race? Upon what funds has the German campaign of lies and bribery in China, since the war began, been conducted, if not on the interest on the short-term loans and the money periodically claimed by Krupp's agents? And there is a bigger debt still—the duty of punishing the commercial thieves from the Fatherland who, for years past, have ineffectually plundered her in every direction. Have the Hongkong Chinese forgotten the cartridges with wooden bullets, the "made in Germany" rifles and machine-guns, the boxes of "ammunition" containing nothing, and all the other daylight robberies of which the German firms out here were guilty, at the time of the first Revolution? On Tuesday we published an account of how the Berblinger firm deliberately stole a sum of forty-five thousand dollars from a Fatsan Chinese; and scores of similar revelations are waiting to be made. We have alluded above to the Hun punitive expedition, after the Boxer troubles. Have the Chinese ceased to remember that their homes and their relatives were treated just as those in Belgium and Northern France have been treated; that hundreds of their young girls were raped—in fact that the conduct of the German troops in Europe to-day is but a magnified edition of what took place in China sixteen years ago? Is there no account to be settled here?

Most of the thinking Chinese know that Germany's history in regard to China is just one long story of exploitation, of pledges broken, of lies told, of terrorism, of brutal patronage and unprovoked insolence, and of deep-laid plans for involving her with foreign nations; and it is time that the non-thinkers were also made aware of this. What is the Laoshikhai dispute, but the result of German scheming? The strip of land outside the Tientsin Concession was one which, to the Chinese, was not worth a dollar; and, had it not been for the apt instinct of the Germans to do mischief wherever mischief was to be done, no single word would ever have been raised against its being added to the French settlement. Over this the Germans lied as they lied over the progress of the war in the early days. Merchant and missionary, each endeavored to out-lie the other. The Basel preachers, even in British territory, solemnly assured their dupes among the villagers that Singapore was in the hands of the Germans and that Hongkong would be likewise in a few days. All over China the markets have been affected by panics arising out of calculated German falsehood. And the Chinese Government knows all this. Then why the hesitation over declaring war? What the Chinese Government does not yet appear to know is that the country's very existence depends on the preservation of international law. What, save the regard which civilised nations have paid to it till the present war broke out, kept China, Japan, all the small countries of Europe—ay, and even the United States—from invasion and partition by Britain, France, Italy, Austria and Germany? Only the triumph of a just law of nations can save China; and it is time that she realised this. The way lies quite clear before her. War with Germany gives her the right to intern the poison-mongers who have been responsible for so many of her sorrows; enables her to take a somewhat different view of her monetary indebtedness to the Hun, and makes her forthwith an ally of Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan—with all that this last fact implies.

That German Consul.

Regarding our remarks, contained in Tuesday's issue, as to the inclusion of the German Consul General in the list of vice-presidents of the Canton Medical Mission, we are now informed that this was less an oversight than a surrender to "old custom." An American missionary present had the courage to suggest that, under the circumstances, it might be well to cross out the name of the Hun representative; but the fact was taken into consideration that, for many years past, the British, American and German Consuls had always been vice-presidents, and it was thought well to "let it go at that." While we quite realise that, in a matter purely charitable, it is well to try and keep differences—whether party, religious or national—at as great a distance as possible, we submit that the present case is one which allows of no waiving of animosities. As we have many times remarked, during Britain's various wars with France individual Britishers and Frenchmen, were often on terms of closest friendship; and if we were at war with France to-day there would be no necessary reason why a French consul should be excluded from such a Board as that in question; for the French have always fought like gentlemen. With the German, it is quite another matter. He has so befouled himself that he is not fit to associate with people who retain an atom of self-respect, and we are confident that the Britishers of Hongkong and Shanghai would infinitely rather hear that a coolie from a conservancy boat or even a moderately respectable Lantau pirate had been elected to the Hospital Committee than any so-called white man who dares to defend Germany's methods in the present war. This is not just a matter of sentiment; it is one of plain common sense, for it concerns the safe-guarding of society. It is but a step from sitting on the same committee with a Hun to drinking with him, or to inviting him to one's house.

The Age-Limit.
The man-power question at Home has been taken a stage further by the announcement that the Government is to revise all exemptions of men under thirty-one years of age, and that, if insufficient soldiers are then forthcoming, the military age may be raised to fifty years. It would appear, therefore, that the authorities do not consider that they yet have enough men for the purpose of carrying the war to a successful termination. They no doubt have in mind the coming great offensive, in which, though the issue is certain, there will surely be extremely heavy casualties suffered. The exemption problem has all along been a source of trouble, and there can be no doubt that many a man who should now be in the trenches has, often on flimsy grounds, escaped being called up. It is only right, therefore, that, before raising the age-limit yet further, the ranks of the exempted young men should be put through a further process of "combing out." All the same, we are rather inclined to think that the authorities, knowing the huge demands that were certain to be made in order to keep up the strength of the Army, have hitherto erred on the side of youth in fixing the age-limit. Age, after all, is not of necessity the best test of a man's fitness for service. There is many a man between forty-five and fifty who, so far as "toughness" and powers of endurance are concerned, is then at his best. The man, for example, who has gone through the Boer War, or who has roughed it in some out-of-the-way corner of the Empire, though he may be close on fifty years, would be far more capable of standing the strain of life at the front and be a decidedly more formidable foe than most of the youngsters, called from the office stool or the shop counter to take up a rifle and go forth to fight. Had the age-limit been higher from the commencement, many a valuable man still in the trenches would have been in the trenches long ago. What is more, by raising the age-limit step by step we are always giving the Hun occasion to make capital out of the idea that at length we are compelled to rely on our old men in order to keep our end up.

DAY BY DAY.

DELUSIONS HELP TO MAKE LIFE WORTH-LIVING.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.3/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 108th anniversary of the capture of Martinique.

A Twelve Per Cent. Dividend.
Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 12s. 3.00 (6 per cent.), making 12 per cent. for year ending December 31, 1916.

Cable Rates.
The Great Northern Telegraph Company announces that the normal cable route America and Honolulu being interrupted, telegrams for those places can only be accepted via Europe and the Atlantic cables, or via Japan. Senders of telegrams are requested to "route" their messages.

Fell Overboard.
A Chinese has been conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of an immersion he received in the Harbour yesterday. It appears that he was travelling on the Yau-mat ferry, from Yau-mat to Hongkong, when he "accidentally" fell overboard. A life buoy was thrown to him, which he seized, and he was picked up.

Victoria Theatre.
To-night the dramatic three-part film "Father John" will be shown at the Victoria Theatre. For Race Week, the Victoria advertises a special attraction: "Dafe-Devil Martell," the 20th Century mid-air marvel, and Abbott, the Great Ventriloquist, with his talking doll Joe. Both artists have good records and should prove a great draw.

A Literary Success.
Our readers will be interested to know that an exceptionally fine story entitled, "Uneasy Money," is running in the *Grand Magazine*, the author of which is Mr. P. G. Wodehouse, a brother of Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police in this Colony. The story has met with a fine reception; the demand being so great that Mr. Wodehouse was compelled to put it into book form in America.

Sued After Payment.
A case was heard before Mr. Justice Gompertz, at the Summary Court this morning, in which a claim was made by a Canton firm for \$11 against a Hongkong firm, and it was stated by Mr. Leo D'Almada, who defended, that the money had been paid before the writ was issued. Mr. O. F. Mason, appearing for the plaintiffs said that he had been told that the claim was settled, and that he had no further instructions. Mr. D'Almada claimed costs because they had not right to be sued if the money were paid, and, after hearing proof of payment, his Lordship gave judgment for defendants with costs.

POLICE RESERVE MUSKETRY.

To-day's Police Reserve Orders state that all ranks of the following units who either (1) passed Part II of the 1916 Course, or (2) passed Part I of the 1917 Course, will attend the Range on Sunday next, February 25:—No. 2 Platoon, No. 3 Company, No. 4 Company; leave Blake Pier 9 a.m. Uniform with helmets. Service Rifles to be brought by those in possession of same. No other pattern rifle to be brought.

The following will attend for range duties on this date:—Chief Inspectors Mason and Sirdar Khan, Sergeant Major Royle, Staff Inspector Lanigan, Inspectors Lammer, Silva Netto and C.M.S. Alves. Return from Stonecutters about 4.30 p.m. Members will make their own arrangements for drinks and tiffin.

THE FORTHCOMING RACES.

This Morning's Training Times.

A very fast course prevailed at Happy Valley this morning for the gallop, and, in consequence, some very good times were recorded. The main doings of interest were the gallop of Silverstreak, the Derby favourite, and Victory Dahlia, Sir Paul's candidate for premier honours. Silverstreak was held back for the first part of his mile and a quarter spin, and the whole time was on the slow side, but in the canter home he showed a very fine turn of speed and covered the last quarter in 22.2/5 sec., some watches recording 21.1/5 sec. Victory Dahlia, with Burkill riding, was pushed practically all the way, and his time for the full mile and a quarter was 2.47.3/5—or five seconds faster than Silverstreak. The last quarter was done in 30.1/5 sec.

While there were many other ponies out, they were not featured by any special times, the "clockings" of these being recorded below:—

Derby Ponies.

Aerialini. Half mile.—26; 1.09.2/5; last quarter, 33.2/5.

Town Mouse. Mile and a quarter.—(Knoll).—35; 1.12.2/5; 1.46.3/5; 2.21; 2.52.1/5; last quarter, 31.1/5.

Oak Bay. Three quarters.—32.2/5; 1.03.4/5; 1.36.3/5; last quarter, 32.4/5.

Capitano. Three quarters.—32.2/5; 1.03.4/5; 1.37.2/5; last quarter, 33.3/5.

Jacobite. Mile and a quarter.—36; 1.11.2/5; 1.47; 2.21.2/5; 2.53.3/5; last quarter, 32.1/5.

Star of Don. Mile and a quarter.—36; 1.11.2/5; 1.47; 2.21.2/5; 2.53; last quarter, 31.3/5.

Mansur. Three quarters.—34.2/5; 1.07.2/5; 1.37; last quarter, 29.3/5.

Sinoia. Mile and a half.—45; 1.22; 2.00; 2.35.2/5; 3.08.4/5; 3.41.3/5; last quarter, 32.4/5.

Silverstreak. Mile and a quarter.—35.2/5; 1.12; 1.48.3/5; 2.23; 2.52.2/5; last quarter, 29.3/5.

Victory Dahlia. Mile and a quarter.—(Burkill).—34; 1.07.3/5; 1.43.2/5; 2.16.4/5; 2.47.3/5; last quarter, 30.1/5.

Advance Dublin. Mile and a quarter.—34; 1.07.3/5; 1.43.2/5; 2.16.4/5; 2.47.3/5; last quarter, 30.1/5.

Brown Mouse. Mile and a quarter.—39; 1.13.2/5; 1.47; 2.19.4/5; 2.52.3/5; last quarter, 32.4/5.

Tullemouse. Mile and a quarter.—(Knoll).—39; 1.13.2/5; 1.47; 2.19.4/5; 2.53.1/5; last quarter, 33.2/5.

Onward Dahlia. Mile and a half.—32.2/5; 1.07; 1.42; 2.16; 2.48.3/5; last quarter, 32.3/5.

Ike. One mile (Sedgwick).—41.4/5; 1.20.2/5; 1.53; 2.24.3/5; last quarter, 31.3/5.

Old Ponies.

The Gunner. One mile.—38; 1.16; 1.51.2/5; 2.23.2/5; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Peter Doody. One mile (Barton).—38; 1.11.1/5; 1.44.3/5; 2.19.3/5; last quarter, 35.

Matchbox. One mile, (Boyd).—38; 1.13.2/5; 2.06.4/5; 2.29.3/5; last quarter, 32.4/5.

Sandy. Mile and a quarter.—38.2/5; 1.13; 1.51.1/5; 2.27; 2.58; last quarter, 31.

Subscription Griftins.

Drumstick and Drumlozz. Mile and a quarter.—36.2/5; 1.10.3/5; 1.47; 2.24; 2.59.4/5; last quarter, 35.4/5.

Moneybox. Three quarters.—(Boyd).—35; 1.08; 1.41; last quarter, 33.

Merry Monarch. Three quarters.—(Fisher).—35; 1.08; 1.41; last quarter, 33.

Haji. Three quarters.—36; 1.09; 1.40.3/5; last quarter, 31.3/5.

Field Mouse. Mile and a quarter.—35; 1.12.2/5; 1.46.3/5; 2.21; 2.53.2/5; last quarter, 32.2/5.

Moonsong. One mile.—35.4/5; 1.11; 1.45.2/5; 2.22.2/5; last quarter, 37.

Jadestone. One mile.—35.4/5; 1.11; 1.45.2/5; 2.21.2/5; last quarter, 38.

Danlop. One mile.—38; 1.16; 1.51.2/5; 2.23.2/5; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Mo. One mile.—41; 1.15.4/5; 1.49.4/5; 2.20.4/5; last quarter, 31.

WAR INVESTMENTS.

The Canton Scheme Explained.

At the request of a considerable number of subscribers the Committee of the Canton War Investments Association has issued the following explanation as to the cost of the bonds:—

The figure named on the prospectus of \$108 (Hongkong currency) is a tentative one only. When the scheme was originally drawn up, the rate of exchange was not so high as it is to-day and it was thought better to name a figure which would assure a return of part of the purchase price to subscribers rather than risk having to make a further call.

The rate of Exchange which will actually be obtained by subscribers will be that ruling on or about March 5, and that rate will apply to the cost of the whole bond and not merely to the first payment. To-day, for example, the rate on Singapore of 101, i.e., 100 Hongkong dollars equal 101 Straits dollars, but as a basis of reckoning we will assume that exchange is at par, i.e., 100 Hongkong dollars equal 100 Straits dollars, when the cost of the bonds would work out as follows:—

As all Bonds applied for by subscribers will be paid for in full on or about March 5 arrangements having been made for money to be advanced for that purpose, it follows:—

5th March, 1st payment \$27, outstanding \$73, interest on \$73, 37 cents.

5th April, 2nd payment \$27, outstanding \$46, interest on \$46, 23 cents.

5th May, 3rd payment \$27, outstanding \$19, interest on \$19, 10 cents.

5th June, 4th payment \$27, outstanding nil.

Total, 70 cents.

Amount of expenses per bond, say, 80 cents.

Grand total, \$1.50.

So that the cost of the bond would be \$1.00 (Hongkong Currency) plus \$1.50 for interest and expenses, and as \$1.00 would have been paid by subscribers a return of \$6.50 per unit would be immediately made.

Subscribers are reminded that the bond itself bears interest at 6 per cent. from date of issue (which will be on or about March 5) so that they are not losers by the interest as shown above and they obtain the bonds at absolutely cost price plus a few cents per \$100 bond for expenses.

Another circular states:—"As a good many subscribers have signified that they would prefer to pay in full for the Straits Settlements War Loan Bonds rather than by instalments (and so save having to pay any interest) the Committee have now arranged that this can be done. Each application for bonds to be paid for in cash will be dealt with separately and subscribers will be charged exactly the same amount they would pay if they went to the Bank direct, no fee being levied by the Association. As regards the rate of exchange, this will be fixed with the Bank as each applicant directs—either on receipt of the application or (if no instructions are given) on March 5, 1917. A number of subscribers are taking up bonds both for cash and on the instalment plan. This commendable example might well be followed.

Tom Cobleigh. One mile, (Sedgwick).—35.2/5; 1.12; 1.46.2/5; 2.18.4/5; last quarter, 32.2/5.

Flybynight. Half mile, (Barton).—23; 1.03; last quarter, 30.

Whizzbang. Three quarters.—33.3/5; 1.05.2/5; 1.40.3/5; last quarter, 35.1/5.

Sabre. Three quarters.—33.3/5; 1.05.2/5; 1.40.1/5; last quarter, 34.4/5.

Sol. Half mile.—31; 1.01.3/5.

Brown Bear. Half mile, (Sedgwick).—31; 1.02.3/5.

Hash Hash. Three quarters.—38; 1.09.3/5; 1.41; last quarter, 31.2/5.

Golliwog. Three quarters, (Moller).—35.1/5; 1.09.1/5; 1.43.1/5; last quarter, 32.

Bridgnorth. Mile and a quarter, (Moller).—37.2/5; 1.14; 1.50.3/5; 2.28.4/5; 2.58.3/5; last quarter, 31.4/5.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

As typical of the French official appreciation of the difficulties that confronted England in organising for a Continental war, we may quote the words of a distinguished French officer:—"On a visit to England from which I returned a few days ago," he said, "I was taken to one of the great new munition factories just being put in operation. Here I was shown a thousand or more new machines for performing a certain operation in munition-making. Now, not only were these machines not in existence before the war, but it was even necessary to make machines to make parts of other machines that were needed for the rapid turning out of certain parts of the first one. One of these latter machines had over five hundred parts, and many thousands of separate measurements and many months of time were required before the first working model could be turned out. Knowing that practically the whole of England's vast war organisation had to be created anew, those of us who understood the situation, far from being impatient of what some have characterised as that country's 'glacial slowness' in making her weight felt in the land war, have constantly marvelled at what has actually been accomplished in the face of difficulties that would have dismayed a less resolute people, toward making that weight count overwhelmingly in the end."

In times when Irish affairs were more stormy than they are now, says a Home paper, it used to be said that as far as members went a Cabinet could be formed from the men who had once been Chief Secretaries. They are not so numerous to-day. But there are yet eight, for Sir George Trevelyan and Sir William Hart Dyke, now approaching their 80th year, are still amongst us, and Lord Morley, Lord Bryce, Mr. Balfour and his brother "G. W." Mr. Long and Mr. Birrell have all had experience of the "Cassid" during the past 30 years. Oddly enough the Board of Trade can also boast eight surviving ex-Presidents. In little more than ten years the office has changed hands six times and before that it was successively occupied by Lord Bryce, Mr. G. W. Balfour and the Marquis of Salisbury.

"A curious little mistake" is admitted by the *Daily Chronicle*. In a paragraph relating to dog licences the word was inadvertently spelt "licences." It was a permissible error—"a journalistic licence"—but one which the dictionary makers would not allow, says the paper. The Oxford Dictionary, for example, tells us the noun must always be "license," although the verb may be either "license" or "licence," preferably the latter. The adjective is always spelt with an "s," as "licensed retailer." Still, there is some consolation in knowing that we were not alone in our mistake, as a correspondent informs us that a main door of one of the largest county council offices in the country bears the solitary inscription "Licences."

If, in drawing Allan Quartermain, Sir Rider Haggard took as his model Captain Selous, he at least did justice to one of the mighty hunter's most marked traits, remarks an Exchange. Captain Selous was modestly personified, and could seldom be induced to talk even impersonally of his adventures. Quartermain always professes, in moments of emergency, to be in a state of pitiable fear; but of course, nobody believes him, and when the time for action comes he bears himself as a hero. Among the natives of Africa Captain Selous was known as "the man who never told a lie." His fictional counterpart bears the Macmashan, which is the Kaffir equivalent for "the man who gets up in the middle of the night."

The Somme Film in the F.M.S. A packed house of Asiatics, which included a large contingent of Poles, witnessed with evident appreciation the exhibition of the Somme Battle film at the Town Hall, Kuala Lumpur.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

Japan Will Support China.

In view of many interesting speculations in Hongkong circles as to Japan's view of the China-German crisis we are in a position to state authoritatively that not only has Japan agreed to the position taken up by China against Germany, but that she suggested the contents of the Note and is acting in perfect harmony with Great Britain in the matter. As goes without saying, Germany is frantically trying, by offers of money and by threats, to persuade the Central Government to remain neutral, and even to bring it over to the side of Germany. What does not seem to have occurred to the Allies collectively till recently has been apparent to the enemy all along—that China's entry into the war on our side must mean practically the entire closing to Germany, after peace is declared, of the only profitable market now left to her.

China Unmoved by German Threats.

Peking, Feb. 14.—Since the presentation of the Note the German Minister has been very active calling on the Premier and

other officials and also on Liang Chi-shao, who is reported to have been largely responsible for the action of the Government. It is understood, however, that the Government has already decided a definite policy which is not likely to be altered by German persuasions or threats.—Reuter.

Japan Sympathetic.

Tokyo, Feb. 14.—The papers and the public generally endorse the attitude of China towards Germany and welcome the indications that China is prepared to co-operate in clearing the Far East from the menace of German influence.

It is understood that official circles fully endorse the Note presented by China to Germany.

Baron Hayashi, who arrived on Monday evening, in an interview, said that there were indications of considerable activity in the matter of the industrial development of China. He expressed the fullest approval of co-operation between America and Japan for the purpose of rendering assistance in commercial and financial matters, but without interfering in political affairs.

He said that the Chengchistun affair had been satisfactorily settled and the relations between China and Japan were now more cordial than ever. Conditions in the interior, he remarked, have much improved.—Reuter.

THE SUI KAI OPIUM.

A Rumour Disposed Of.

The case came up again before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, in which the Portuguese skipper of the Sui Kai is charged with importing over a thousand taels of opium.

His Worship, addressing Mr. Grist, said he was pleased to see the Captain was with him, and that there was nothing in the rumour that the defendant had gone away.

Mr. Grist:—Oh no; as a matter of fact he did go away to Macao with his steamer, but he has come back all right. As a matter of fact, I took the responsibility of letting him go. The case is not bad enough for him to stay away. Defendant hopes to take the steamer out again when it comes in next time.

The case was again adjourned.

CRICKET.

Chinese Recreation Club v. The University

In this match, on Saturday next, at 2.15 p.m., on the former's ground, the University will be represented by:—Ng Sz-Kwong, G. E. Marley, K. Brayshaw, J. D. Wright, R. Ponsonby Fane, A. H. Ramjahn, A. de Sousa, A. G. Warren, D. Dixon, W. Gittens, G. Hall. Score:—G. S. Kwok.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

FINEST QUALITY, RIPE AMERICAN

APPLES.

PACKED BY THE BEST GROWERS.

SPLENDID FLAVOUR.

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. K.S.L.I.

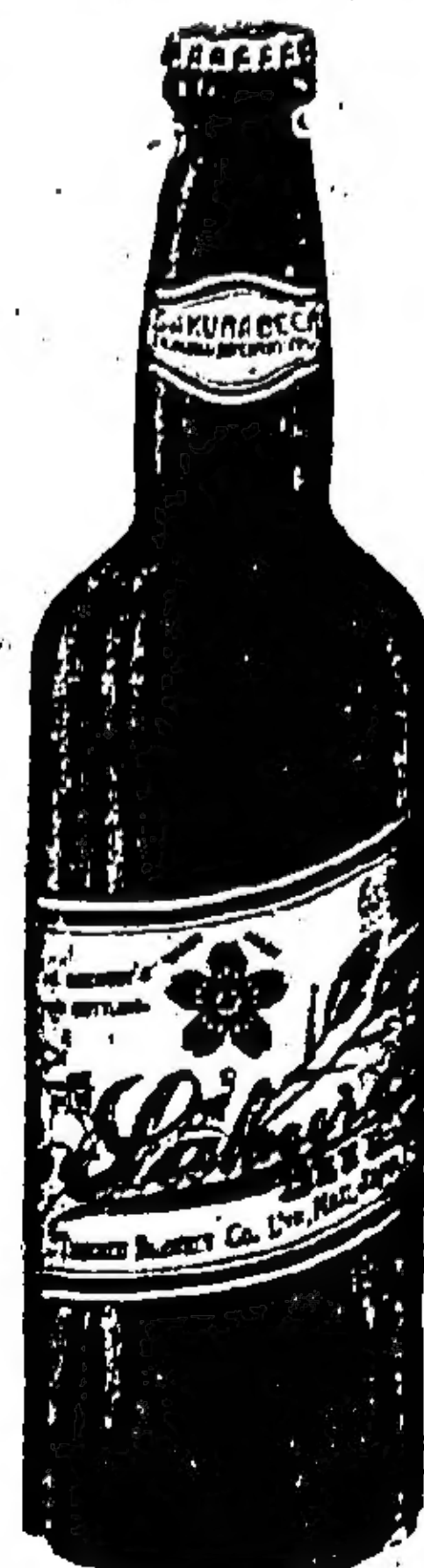
These teams meet on Saturday (kick-off at 4 p.m.), when the Club will be represented by:—A. L. Goldenberg, F. W. Black, F. J. Dickie, J. Rodger, J. Stewart, M. L. Reilton, G. A. Robinson, J. M. Walker, J. F. Stalker, H. McE. MacTavish, and F. C. Clemc. Reserve:—J. Belsion.

A REASON FOR LOSS OF MEMORY.

In many instances loss of memory is due to nothing else but anaemia of the brain. All bloodless people in fact, whose brains are under the influence of anaemia, are liable to suffer from faulty memory. In some cases this develops so seriously that the victims cannot remember their names and address and are not restored to their relations until their identity is established in some way. The many forms of anaemia, including cerebral anaemia, yield promptly to the powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because these pills have a special action on the blood, which they build up and refresh with new vitality.

All you feeble men and nervous women who are destitute of good, vigorous blood may become as energetic and robust as others around you who enjoy the best of health. A course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is what you need, for by renewing and enriching your weak blood you provide nutriment for your weary nerves, your mental faculties are invigorated and your memory becomes clear. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained from dealers every where, or will be sent by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8, post free.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS;
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—YACHT. Either Medium Sized Cruiser Class with Motor; or Sampan or Junk Yacht. Apply stating particulars and price to "Yachtsman" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

YACHT FOR SALE. The Gas Class Yacht "THECLA" Available Middle of March. \$250. Lieut.-Col. A. V. Alexander, 74 Punjabis Kowloon.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 26th, 27th and 28th instant 11.45 a.m. Hongkong, 21st February, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. VENEZUELA.

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, February, 27th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after March, 1st, 1917, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for countersignature.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
By R.C. MORTON,
General Agent.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at "Ardsheil, No. 119 The Peak (Plantation Road.)

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture (Full particulars from catalogue) Also

1 American Ice chest.
1 Damp proof Cigar Safe, And

A Quantity of plants in pots and maiden hair ferns
On view from Thursday, the 1st March.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR RACE WEEK

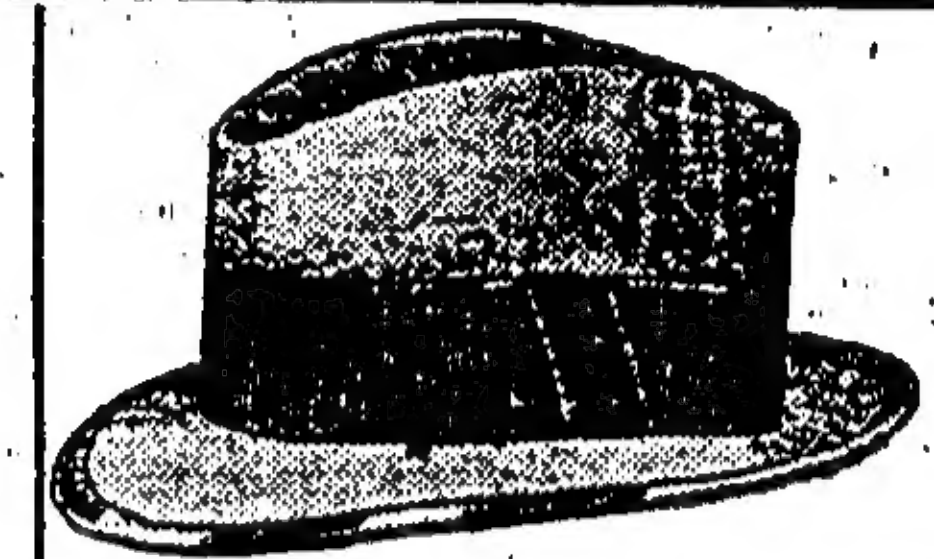
SPECIAL
DISPLAY
OF NEW GOODS
—AT—

MACKINTOSH'S

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DEPENDABLE
MEN'S STORE.

MACKINTOSH MEN'S WEAR DES VŒUX ROAD
& CO., LTD. SPECIALISTS NO. 16.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd
TELEPHONE 346



SMART HATS
FOR THE
RACES.
NEGLIGES
IN ALL THE NEWEST
MATERIALS.

MADE BY
GLYN & CO.

44, OLD BOND ST.,
LONDON, W.

SMART
NECKWEAR
IN THE MOST
FASHIONABLE & DISTINCTIVE
DESIGNS
SEE WINDOW.



FASHIONABLE AND SERVICEABLE WASHING MATERIALS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER. A splendid selection at moderate prices now showing at WHITEAWAY'S



"TOBRALCO."

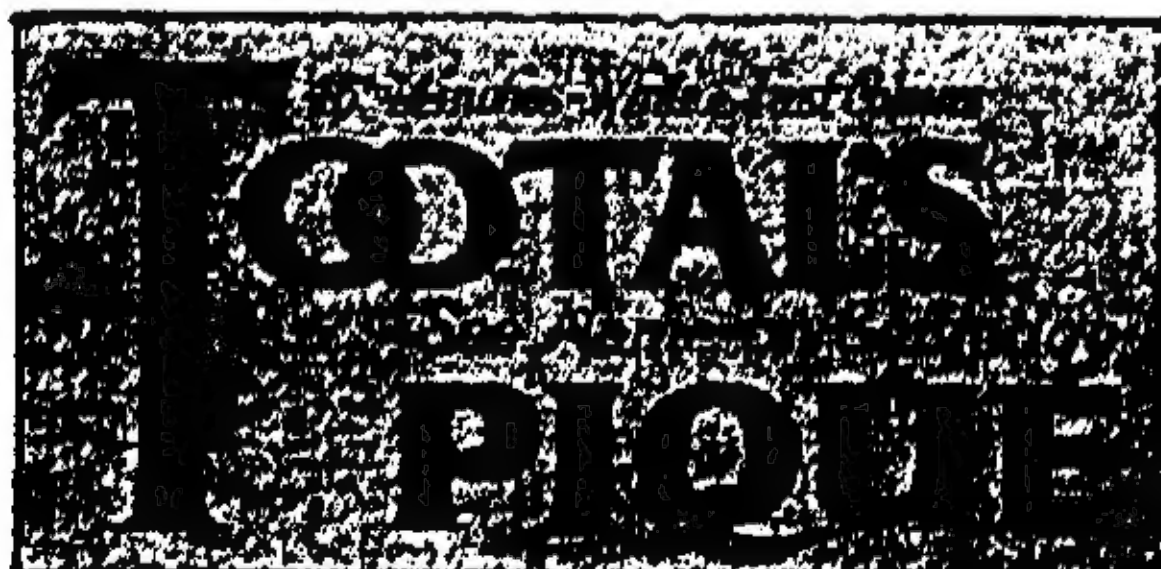
A soft glossy material for ladies' and children's wear. The glossiness does not wash off, and the colours are fast. Spots, stripes and small designs.
Width: 30 inches.

All White: Price 60 cts.

per yard.

Coloured: Price 70 cts.

per yard.



A most satisfactory material for Spring and Summer wear. It is especially soft, and drapes gracefully to the figure.

Strengthened between the cords to avoid splitting. In fine or coarse cords.
Width: 40 inches.

Price \$1.50 per yard.

A large range of dainty floral materials at 65 cts. to 85 cts.
Patterns free on request.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.



PLAIN COTTON VOILES.

Two qualities in White.

Width: 40 inches.

Price 95 cts and \$1.25 per yard

Plain Colours.

Shades:— Navy, Black, Pale Blue, Grey, Pink, Green. Width: 40 inches.

Price \$1.00 per yard.

Stripes and Spots.

White ground, with small coloured stripes and spots.

Width: 40 inches.

Price \$1.00 per yard.



STRIPED ZEPHYRS.

A variety of stripes in different colours, a light and serviceable material for morning frocks.

Width: 30 inches.

Price 40 cts. per yard.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.....			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr, Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

Departures: D. 1st Mar. 10.00 a.m. 2nd Mar. 10.00 a.m.

Arrivals: 1st Mar. 10.00 a.m. 2nd Mar. 10.00 a.m.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG	SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA 15 Mar.	EMPERESS OF RUSSIA 9 May.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN 28 Mar.	EMPERESS OF JAPAN 23 May.
EMPERESS OF ASIA 12 Apr.	EMPERESS OF ASIA 6 June.
Monteagle 14 Apr.	

Callings at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama. Montego calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.....		
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.....	Tamba Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 12,500	THURS., 8th Mar., at noon.
O'GUTTA via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon.....	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	Mar., at noon.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.....		
SHANGHAI, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe and Yokkaichi.....	Penang Maru Capt. Kishibiki T. 10,000	(SUNDAY, 25th Mar.
KOBE Direct.....	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 10,000	(SATURDAY, 24th Feb.
	Yotorofu Maru Capt. Hirata T. 8,000	(SUNDAY, 25th Feb.
	Benten Maru Capt. Tomita T. 8,000	(MONDAY, 26th Feb.
	Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 21,000	(THURS., 15th Mar., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Hirano Maru Capt. H. Fraser T. 16,000	(TUES., 20th Mar., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.....	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	(FRI., 16th Mar., at 10 a.m.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).		

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....
\$ Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU. Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Siberia Maru	13,000 - 18 knots	26th Feb.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	24th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	18th Apr.

1st class to London G348 (271,120), return G460 (2120). to San Francisco G3150, return G417, 50.
* Cargo only. * Proceeding to South America Ports.
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL & AGRICULTURAL, MISSIONARIES etc. 50% off the whole ticket issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway and ship free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HAWAII, LOS ANGELES. Steamers Tons & Speed * Leave Hongkong

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to T. DAICO, Agent. KING'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI. Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Bintang	18th Mar.	S.S. Arakan	14th May.
Tjikembang	13th Apr.		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAILING FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

APRIL 16, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent. Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1924.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 14.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SWATOW/BANGKOK.....	Kanchow	23rd Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	25th Feb. at d'light.
HONGKONG/SWATOW.....	Chihli	25th Feb. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Chenan	27th Feb. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Tean	28th Feb. at noon.
AMOI & SHANGHAI.....	Tamsui	1st Mar. at d'light.
SHANGHAI.....	Sinkiang	1st Mar. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".
MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Tean." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sunkiang," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong Feb. 22, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijilatjap		23rd Feb.	1st Mar.	KOBE

"All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."
The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings. 110

Telephone No. 1574.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
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The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. McDjins...	FRI., 23rd Feb. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choysang	Fri., 23rd Feb. at d'light.
HAIPHONG.....	Taksang	Sat., 24th Feb. at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE.....	Onsang	Sat., 24th Feb. at noon.
MANILA.....	Loongsang	Sat., 24th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Sun., 25th Feb. at d'light.
HAIPHONG.....	Loksang	Wed., 28th Feb. at d'light.
SINGAPORE.....	Kutsang	Sat., 3rd Mar. at noon.
MANILA.....	Chipshing	Sat., 3rd Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta sailing at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. Five steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the up tick is on by daylight for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Billandings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at either when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Khat, Jettison, Labash, Tonne and Laded Dais.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description, signed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Hamburg's Ship Mortgage Bank.

The establishment of a ship mortgage bank at Hamburg appears to be the latest project for assisting the German shipping and shipbuilding industries. Bitherto the larger shipping companies, when in need of extra resources, have made use of the general money market by the issue of debentures, but the smaller firms have only had limited opportunities of obtaining financial accommodation. With a mortgage bank, it is contended, they will be able to find the help they require in adding to their tonnage, and thus extending the German mercantile marine after the war, which the Press in general declares to be an "urgent necessity." It may be remembered that before the war suggestions for the establishment of ship mortgage banks were viewed with much disfavour in Hamburg and other shipping centres.

New British Restrictions on Charter Party.

Re the ambiguous points contained in the new regulations issued by the British Board of Trade for the charter of foreign vessels, Sir Conyngham Greene, the British Ambassador to Tokyo, laid a set of questions before the Home Government as follows:—
1. Are the new regulations applicable to all the Crown Colonies and other dependencies? 2. Is the freight tonnage limit up to 1,000 tons of cargo applicable to only one vessel? Is it possible to put the freight tonnage limit on board more than one vessel? 3. In case of the charter party running over a number of months, can the companies concerned contract for carrying more than 1,000 tons? 4. Apart from the above mentioned, are the new regulations applicable to the time-chartered Japanese ships engaged in trade with a British port?—The answers received from Mr. A. J. Balfour are said to be as follows:—1. The new regulations are applicable to all vessels employed in trading with any British port. 2. 1,000 tons is the freight tonnage limit for a single vessel. 3. Reference is invited to Answer 2. 4. Any ship other than British is required to obtain permission of the Board of Trade before a time-charter party is signed. Although the new regulations aim at checking competition in charter of ships, no attempt is made at interfering with the payment of charter monies. As to further particulars, direct communication with the Board of Trade through the representatives of the companies concerned at London is recommended.

The New Manager of the Chamber of Shipping.

Mr. Henry Millican Jenkinson, the new manager of the Chamber of Shipping has during his career as a shipping solicitor undergone a unique training for the filling of such a position as that which he is about to take up in the Chamber of Shipping. He was born 31 years ago in Basingstoke, Hampshire, and is the son of a Wesleyan minister. He is the cousin of the Right Hon. T. R. Fergus, M.P. for East Hull. He was educated at Kingswood School, Bath, and started his legal career with the firm of Messrs. Woodhouse, Aske and Fergus, of Hull. When he had been there five years he came to London and spent two years with Mr. Cattaraugus, who was then chairman of the London Direct Short Sea Traders' Association. This was then a very important organisation, and Mr. Jenkinson was in intimate touch with its work. He afterwards became managing clerk for Messrs. Botterell and Roche; and a few years ago was made a partner in the firm. Mr. Jenkinson has enjoyed the unusual distinction of acting as solicitor for three foreign Governments, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. His work in this direction has been chiefly associated with the War Risk Insurance, contraband questions, and other matters. In July of last year he was responsible for the arrangement of the what is known as the "Cotton Agreement" between the British cotton spinners and the British Foreign Office. This settled the cotton problem as far as Sweden was concerned for the rest of the war. He was asked by the British Foreign Office if he would consent to be the legal member of the Commercial Commission, which the British Government sent to Sweden to negotiate an important agreement. After eight weeks' conference with Ministers and commercial men in Sweden he was called back to England to carry out some special work with Lord Grey, also being associated with Lord Robert Cecil and Sir Eyre Crowe, and officials of other Government Departments.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1917.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon when those present were:—

H. E. the Governor — (Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.)
H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General F. Ventris.)

The Hon. Mr. Claud Sever, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.
The Hon. Mr. E. E. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. C. Mc-Messer.)

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shallim.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

The Hon. Mr. Lan Chu Pak.

The Hon. Mr. F. H. Holyoak, Financial.

The following financial minutes, recommended by H. E. the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:—

A sum of \$2,175 in aid of Harbour Master's Department, special expenditure, wireless installation for the steam tender Stanley.

A sum of \$30 in aid of Public Works, Extraordinary, Hong-kong, miscellaneous, dredging off Kowloon Point.

The War Loan.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the War Loan Ordinance, 1916.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to provide that the revenue appropriated for the service of the Hongkong War Loan shall be exempt from military contribution.

Powers of Arrest.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers of arrest possessed by revenue officers.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The Objects and Reasons state:—It is desirable to make it clear that the powers conferred by Ordinance No. 6 of 1913 are to be in addition to those conferred by any other enactment. This object is proposed to be effected by the addition of the appropriate words to the clause which at present appears as section 2 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1913. As that Ordinance is short and has already been amended once it seems to be the more convenient course to repeal it and the amending Ordinance and to re-enact the provisions of those two Ordinances with the above addition.

The Interpretation Ordinance.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance, 1911.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of clause 2 of this Bill is to make it clear that powers conferred by an Ordinance may be exercised at any time after the passing of the Ordinance, even before its commencement, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of bringing the Ordinance into operation. This was clearly the intention of the existing section, but the reference in that section to the enacting of an Ordinance might be construed as limiting the section to Ordinances which contain a suspending clause. The section which it is now proposed to substitute follows as closely as possible the wording of the

corresponding section, section 37, in the United Kingdom Interpretation Act, 1889. It is not possible to follow the wording of the Act exactly, because an Act of the Imperial Parliament comes into effect on the day on which the Royal Assent is given while an Ordinance in this Colony does not come into operation until the date of its publication in the *Gazette*.

Clause 3 of the bill repeals the definitions of "Revenue officer" and "Excise officer" in the Principal Ordinance. The term "Excise officer" is no longer in use, the class of officers to whom it was formerly applied having ceased to exist.

Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to make such provisions as are necessary to enable the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty to come into force as regards the Colony of Hongkong.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

It is proposed that this Colony shall signify its adherence to the recent Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty, and Article 6 of that treaty requires adherents to restrict the use of the terms port and madeira to wine which is the produce of Portugal and Madeira respectively. This Bill, which is founded on the English Act, provides for the necessary legislation. The Act and treaty were published in the *Gazette* of the 20th February, 1915.

Protection of Forests.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to make provision for the better protection of forests, forest reserves and plantations from fire.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The Bill provides that every person who shall wilfully or negligently set fire to anything, whether growing or not, in or near any forest, forest reserve, or plantation, in such a manner as to damage or endanger any other thing which is growing in any forest, forest reserve, or plantation, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100.

Protection of Crown Property.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to make further provision for the protection of trees on Crown land and other Crown property from wilful damage.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

One of the objects of this Bill is to alter the composition of the body contemplated by the Crown Land Preservation Ordinance, 1910, for the purpose of enquiring into causes of damage to trees on Crown land or other Crown property with a view to the imposition of a fine on any village or area by the inhabitants of whom the damage was caused. In the New Territories the body will now consist of the District Officer and the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department instead of the District Officer and Assistant District Officer. In the rest of the Colony the body will consist of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department and either the Secretary for Chinese Affairs or one of his Assistants.

The other object of the Bill is to widen the incidence of the fine and thereby to make it fairer. Under the present Ordinance the fine falls on the owners who are on the Crown rent roll while the persons on the village rent roll escape.

The form of the present Ordinance makes it somewhat difficult to amend, and this Bill repeals it and re-enacts the appropriate provisions.

(Continued on back of paper.)

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DEEL (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

Yok Building, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:

s.s. "VENEZUELA" March 1, May 21.
s.s. "ECUADOR" March 23, June 18.
s.s. "COLOMBIA" April 23.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo-Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to:—

Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,681.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 7 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This Steamer connects with the returning Steamer from Macao at 7 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

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One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

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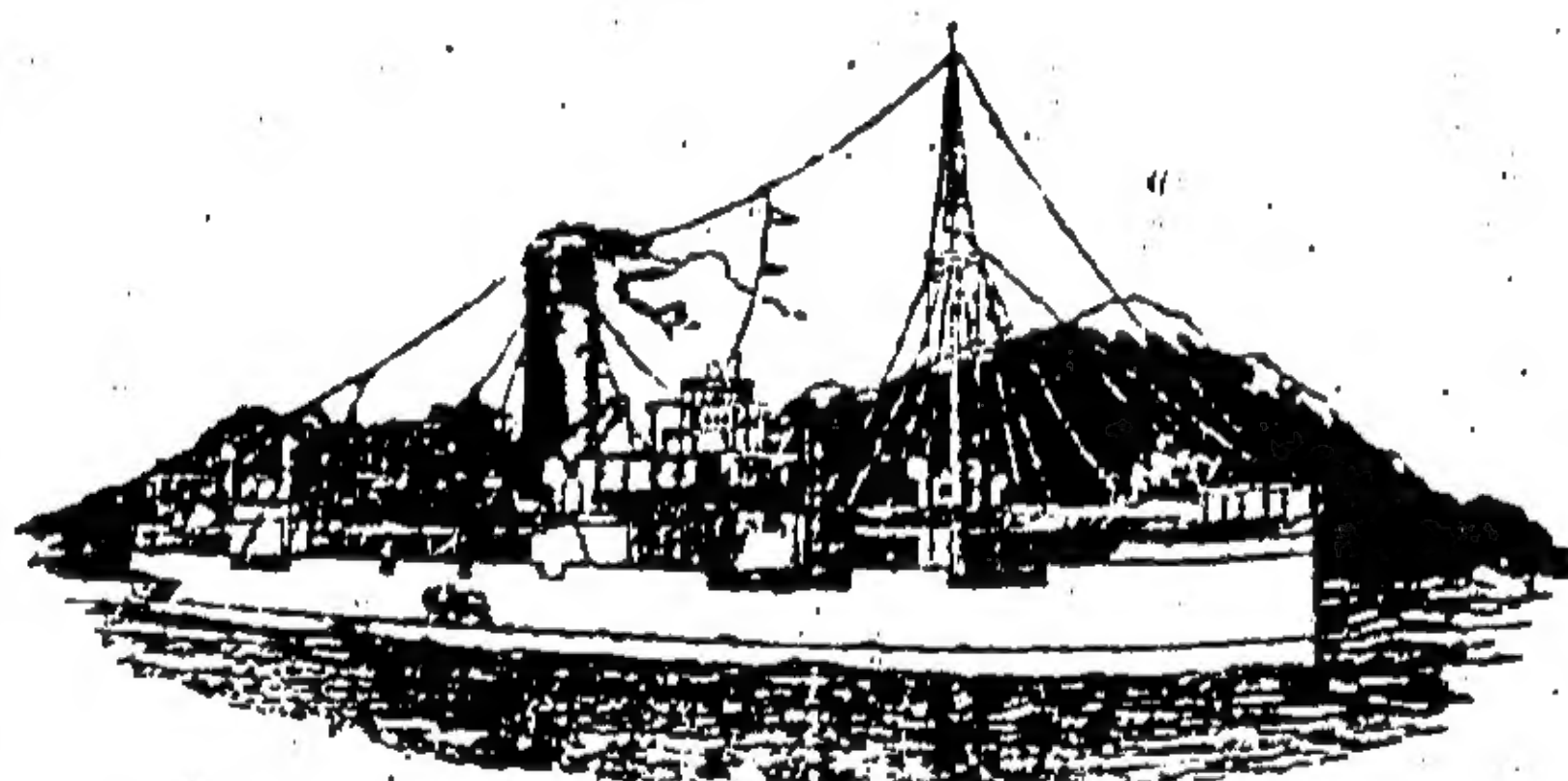
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Mr. Yung and Su Tungshan,
lung Co., from Shanghai.
Vorobiev Consulat Imperial
De Russie, from Petrograd.
Hongbi, from Amoy.
Kwanghing, from Shanghai.
Shundacheng, from Shanghai.
Shingree, from Amoy.
Womee, from Shanghai.
Tienfook Shoe Shop Wanchai,
from Shanghai.
Juihsu Chiuchunging, from
Shanghai.
Yoshidabenziro Mitau Bussan,
from Sagahizen.
Ahkung Sinkiang Menli Hotel,
from Shanghai.
A. B. SORESENSEN,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, February 15, 1917.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO-LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	26, Feb.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	1, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	6, Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	8, Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	15, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Binatang	J. C. J. L.	18, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	24, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecador	P. M. S. S.	26, Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	28, Mar.
Victoria B.C., & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	28, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Tj. Kembang	J. C. J. L.	3, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	24, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Araka	J. C. J. L.	4, May.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	6, June.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS

Shanghai via Swatow	Ch. Ysang	J. M. Co.	27, Feb.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	21, Feb.
Swatow/Bangkok	Wanchow	B. & S.	23, Feb.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	24, Feb.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	24, Feb.
Kobe Direct	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	24, Feb.
Singapore	Oosang	J. M. Co.	4, Feb.
Kobe Direct	Yotorofu M.	N. Y. K.	15, Feb.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wosang	J. M. Co.	15, Feb.
Swatow/Swatow	Chihli	B. & S.	15, Feb.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	25, Feb.
Kobe Direct	Benten M.	N. Y. K.	26, Feb.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	27, Feb.
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	28, Feb.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	8, Feb.
Kobe	Tilatjap	J. C. J. L.	1, Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tamui	B. & S.	1, Mar.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	1, Mar.
Singapore	Ku'sang	J. M. Co.	3, Mar.
Manila	Chiphing	J. M. Co.	3, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yirano M.	N. Y. K.	24, Mar.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	2, Mar.

VICTORIA

TO-NIGHT
9.15 P.M.

TO-NIGHT
9.15 P.M.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

"FATHER JOHN"

THE RAG PICKER OF PARIS. AFTER THE STORY

BY FELIX PYATT.

IN 3 REELS.

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DON'T MISS!

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TEL. 1907

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU."

Having arrived Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried, unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 27th February, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th February 1917.

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE."

Having arrived Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 27th inst. at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 21st February, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on the 25th February, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 27th February at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 12th March 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1917.

HONGKONG'S MAN-POWER.

WHY THE COMMISSION WAS FORMED.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS ON
COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Addressing the Legislative Council this afternoon, His Excellency the Governor said:—Gentlemen,—You will no doubt desire some information on the subject of the recent appointment of a Commission to consider the cases of men who wish to offer their services with His Majesty's Forces beyond the Colony. On the 21st December, I made reference, not by any means for the first time, to the policy of this Government in this matter. As that statement appears to have been widely misinterpreted, I desire to take this opportunity of elucidating it. I said that the policy of this Government has been to grant facilities to every man who can be spared from this Colony to go to the front and to organise the remainder as members of the local armed forces or in other capacities in work connected with the war, and I added that in carrying this policy into effect it had been my unpleasant duty to refuse the applications of scores of men to leave the Colony to go to the front. The phrase spared "from" the Colony meant, of course, spared by their employers or by the Colonial Government. In no single instance since the outbreak of war have I refused permission to leave the Colony to a man who could be so spared. These remarks were made in defence of the members of the local armed forces against whom unjustifiable aspersions as to their patriotism had been made. As time went on it is no matter of surprise that many men in the Colony were dissatisfied with the circumstances in which they found themselves, and on the 13th January a letter was presented to the Government signed by a number of men of military age, which is as follows:—

"In view of the equivocal position in which the majority of men in this Colony between the ages of 20 and 35 are placed, it has been suggested that a deputation should be formed representative of men who are eligible for military duty or for war work in some form to call upon H.E. the Governor in order to express their desire for authoritative settlement of a question which is a very vital one to each man individually and not without importance to the Colony as a whole.

"The undersigned will esteem it an act of courtesy if you will place this letter before His Excellency the Governor together with their respectful request that he will appoint a time at which, and a place where, they may be allowed to call upon him.

"Among the questions proposed are the following:—

"1. Are men at present resident in the Colony, and who are either eligible for military duty or for some form of war work, expressly forbidden by the Colonial Government from volunteering for service outside this Colony?

"2. If the answer to the foregoing is in the negative, will the Colonial Government consider the advisability of appointing a responsible body to consider individual applications, and to ascertain from the Managers of all the business houses in the Colony whether or not it is possible to continue to maintain the Colony's trade with further reduced European staffs and a greater employment of native servants?

"3. If the answer to No. 1 is in the affirmative will the Colonial Government give to each applicant individually an undertaking that his services are required in this Colony and that he is definitely forbidden to volunteer for active service elsewhere?"

As a result I received a deputation from the signatories to the letter on the 25th January, and on the following day I caused a reply to be sent to their letter, which is as follows:—

"I am directed to inform you that the Governor has considered your letter of the 13th instant

and directs me to reply to the questions contained therein as follows:—

"Question 1. The answer is in the negative.

"Question 2. The Governor is at present not prepared to appoint such a body as is referred to for the following reasons:—

"(a). His Excellency holds the strong opinion that such an organisation must have legal sanction and must be based upon compulsory service.

"(b). His Excellency could not properly initiate the necessary legislation without the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Question 3. It follows from the answer to question 1 that the answer must be in the negative.

"His Excellency recognises that the present condition is unsatisfactory and is sending this correspondence to the Secretary of State with a recommendation for the imposition of compulsory service, with the necessary power of exemption, of such a nature as will enable the Government to issue certificates such as you refer to.

"At the interview which the Governor had on the 25th instant with a deputation representing the signatories of your letter, His Excellency explained the replies set out above; and I am now to inform you that he will communicate to the Secretary of State your desire that if the solution recommended by the Governor is not approved some other will be found without delay.

"I am, etc.
(Sd.) CLAUD SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary."

I reported fully on the subject to the Secretary of State in despatches dated the 22nd and 29th January and the essential parts of those despatches were communicated to the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and to certain heads of firms with whom I had discussed the subject on the 20th January.

On the 2nd February, the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils submitted the following document:—

"The Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils strongly advise that the Government appoint a Board, with an unofficial majority of members, and with the following functions and powers:—

"(1). To hear cases brought voluntarily before it of men between the ages of 18 and 35 who have been medically certified as fit for active service in the war and who desire to leave the Colony for that purpose, but whose employers think they cannot be spared or who for any other reason have difficulty in going;

"(2). To advise in the said cases upon the course which the Board considers ought to be taken;

"(3). To grant certificates in the said cases to those men whom the Board considers indispensable in the interests of the Colony for the civil work on which they are engaged, or who are detained by the Military Authorities for local defence."

I confess that I would have preferred to have awaited the consideration by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, from whom I had asked for a telegraphic reply, of the proposals made by me, but after an interview with the Unofficial Members of both Councils, and on their urgent representation, I telegraphed to the Secretary of State as follows:—

"Unofficial Members of Executive and Legislative Councils are very anxious that I should appoint a Commission under Ordinance No. 13, of 1886 to hear and advise on cases of men (not over 41 years old) certified fit for active service outside the Colony who wish to offer their services but whose employers are of opinion that they cannot be spared. I should be glad to hear by cable that you have no objection to my appointing such a Commission."

On the 7th February, the Secretary of State approved of the appointment of such a Commission.

The Commission appointed by me consists of seven members, one representing the men of military age who addressed the Government on the 13th January, while the others are men of high standing in the Colony whose names I feel sure command the respect and confidence of the community.

The terms of reference to the Commission are so widely drawn that they include the consideration of cases from persons in the employment of the Naval and Military civil establishments and of the Colonial Civil Service. It is, of course, not desired to bear cases from persons in the first two categories and I have since excepted these two establishments. I have not excepted the Civil Service, because I desired that men whose applications to serve had been refused should not be deprived of an opportunity of having their cases heard by the Commission. But here I must point out that civil servants are not in the same position as men outside the Civil Service. Civil servants are servants of the Crown, and the Governor—responsible as he is for carrying on the administration of the Colony and of maintaining peace and good order and the protection of life and property therein—is bound to decide the number of officers required to carry on the work that is absolutely necessary in the public interest. In this connection I would draw your attention to the copy of telegrams from and to the Secretary of State, which have been furnished to you; and of the statement of the number of officers so far released for service with His Majesty's Armies or for other war work. There are other cases still under consideration due to fresh circumstances, such as return of officers of leave and renunciation of leave due to the embargo placed on women and children travelling, and you may rest assured that from time to time careful revision is made.

The number of applications received by the Commission is considerable, and many have already been dealt with. It must be assumed that all those who have voluntarily submitted themselves to the judgment of the Commissioners desire, if permitted, to leave the Colony for active service in the war, but it is obvious that in some cases serious questions may arise as to how provision is to be made for those dependent on them during their absence. In the case of officers holding permanent posts in the Government service, no such question arises. Under instructions from the Secretary of State, their posts are kept open for them until their return from Military or Naval Service, and such service will count in full for Colonial pension and for increments (if any) of colonial salary, while they receive such a monthly allowance from Colonial funds as, with their Military or Naval pay, makes up their Colonial full salary.

In the case of others their employers are acting with equal liberality, and I should like to express on behalf of the community our deep sense of the genuine patriotism displayed by some of the leading firms in the Colony in this matter.

In all cases the Colonial Government has, since the beginning of the war, made itself responsible for providing passage for all those who require them, and with the sanction of Honourable Members I propose to continue this practice. There still remains, however, the question of making provision in cases where nothing is available except the separation allowances granted by the Imperial Government. If any such cases arise I propose to make recommendations to you for dealing with it.

Government Servants Released. At this afternoon's meeting the following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong, dated November 30, was laid on the table:—

"Please telegraph total number of officers of your government who have been allowed to join Army and Navy for active service and number of European employees in the service of Government of

military age. Am I justified in stating that Colonial Government has released for war service as many as possible men consistent with maintenance of administration and local security?—Bonaer Law."

His Excellency's reply was as follows:—"Your telegram 30th November. Total number of officers who have been allowed to go on active service 68 including the 10 police accepted; see your telegram 4th November. Number of European employees of military age unmarried 141, married 102, taking age as 41. I am considering whether 10 more police and a very few others can be spared but speaking generally you would be justified in making statement referred to in your telegram—May."

COMPANY MEETING.

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company Limited.

(VENBATIM).

The thirtieth annual general meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, to-day at noon. The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Mr. H. Dodwell, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. A. David, Mr. A. S. D. Cousland (Directors), Mr. W. S. Brown (Secretary), Messrs. R. Packham, P. B. Wolf, Henry Humphreys, A. A. Kyle, D. E. Moss, G. C. Moxon, N. Croucher, T. W. Robertson, J. H. Kew, C. H. W. Kew, T. G. Wall, P. Tester, L. S. Greenhill, A. E. Crapnell, and C. S. Lamail (shareholders).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, and the auditors' report,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, with your permission, I propose to take them as read.

The past year's working at the wharves discloses a large increase in our earnings from all sources and is attributable partly to the greater number of steamers with large cargoes now utilising our wharves, partly to the large volume of cargo now passing through Hongkong, which, under normal circumstances would proceed by other routes, and partly to an unusual demand for godown accommodation during the summer. The results have been so satisfactory that your directors are able to recommend an increase in the usual dividend from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent., and a payment of a bonus of \$2.00 per share from the increased profits. With regard to the maintenance of an 8 per cent. dividend, while it is unwise to prophesy, the development of our business and the growing demands upon our berthing and godown accommodation, justify us in looking forward with confidence to the future.

Considerable improvements and additions to our premises have been recently completed. The new steamer wharf has proved a success, and, besides relieving the congestion of work at our other wharves, permits of our berthing the larger and deeper draught steamers operating in these waters. The two single-storey godowns, mentioned in the report, I am pleased to say, are being fully utilised, while the filling in of the old Police Basin, besides joining up our property on either side of this site, gives us the necessary land for erecting a modern three-storey godown when the opportunity occurs of obtaining material at reasonable figures. This building cannot, however, be delayed much longer, and in order to maintain our business, it may be necessary to proceed with the erection of the godown even while materials are at their present exceptionally high cost. With this end in view, we deem it advisable to carry forward to next year's account a larger amount than usual.

I do not think there is anything else that requires special mention, and after the adoption

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]
A CANTON APPOINTMENT.
[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—In a very interesting leaderette in your issue of the 20th instant, you comment on the fact that the Hunish Consul General for Canton has been elected a Vice-President of the Canton Medical Missionary Society, and "elected by acclamation."

What an interesting ceremony this must have been, and what an impetus it will give to the public to subscribe to the funds of the Society! It is a pity the names of those present at the meeting were not given, so that one might know who those were who elected a Hun with acclamation. In imagination one can see the gentle Hun, with a look of beatitude, sitting scratching himself in the seat of honour with faith, hope, and charity exuding from every pore of his porcine countenance. And in the future meetings of the Canton Medical Missionary Society, I suppose this meek disciple of peace and goodwill will be sitting cheek by jowl with the British Consul. What a sight for the gods! And now it will occasion no surprise if His Satanic Majesty and his lieutenant the Kaiser are also asked to lend their names to support the Society. Yours etc.,

BLEATHERING-HOLLWEG.
Canton, Feb. 21, 1917.

of the report and accounts has been proposed and seconded, I will endeavour to the best of my ability to answer questions from the shareholders.

I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Henry Humphreys:—I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, which I think are very excellent. I think that the Directors and staff are to be congratulated.

The Chairman:—As there are no questions, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts, which have been seconded by Mr. Humphreys. The resolution is now before the meeting. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. Against? Carried. The next business, gentlemen, is the confirmation of the appointment of Messrs. E. V. D. Parr and A. O. Lang as Directors.

Mr. Weall:—I have much pleasure in proposing that the appointment of Mr. E. V. D. Parr and Mr. A. O. Lang be confirmed.

Mr. C. H. W. Kew:—I have much pleasure in seconding the confirmation of the appointment of these Directors.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Weall and seconded by Mr. Kew that the appointment of Mr. E. V. D. Parr and Mr. A. O. Lang be confirmed. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. Against? Carried. Next comes the re-election of the retiring Directors, the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. A. David.

Mr. Greenhill:—I beg to propose that the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. A. David be re-elected as Directors.

Mr. J. H. Kew:—I have much pleasure in seconding.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Greenhill and seconded by Mr. Kew, the re-election of the retiring directors, the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. A. David. Those in favour of the resolution kindly signify in the usual way. Against? Carried. The next resolution is "That Mr. E. Maitland and Mr. H. Percy Smith be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$500 each."

Mr. Packham:—I beg to propose the re-election of Mr. Maitland and Mr. H. Percy Smith as auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$500 each. Those in favour kindly signify. Against? Carried. That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants may be obtained on application on and after Friday, the 23rd of February.

CANTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Question of Dissolution.

The following minutes of the annual general meeting of the above Chamber have been forwarded to us:—

Present.—Messrs. S. R. Brown (Chairman), B. F. Kavarana, S. F. Kavarana, Pohoomull Bros., S. Dassabhooy & Co., A. D. Vania, D. Chellaram, W. Booleband, W. Assomull & Co., O. Eager, O. W. Darch, O. Meurer, H. S. Smith, C. A. Peel, H. Sutton, H. F. Dent, G. L. Read, G. H. Bowker, H. C. Shrubsole, O. O. Kench, John Robertson, J. Bind, F. N. Bell, L. E. Lammert, Loxley & Co., D. Forbes, O. Gaudiot, O. Poizat, C. Fumagalli, J. Eymar, H. M. Webb, and the Secretary.

The Chairman read the two notices calling the meeting.

The Chairman read a letter signed by thirteen German firms stating that they had decided not to attend the meeting and asking the Chamber to put on record their disapproval of the Committee's opinion that it has outlived its period of usefulness and should be dissolved. A letter from Mr. G. E. Huygen was also read stating that he did not intend to attend the meeting and that he disapproved of the resolution under Item 2 of the notice calling the meeting.

Accounts.—Mr. Sutton proposed and Mr. Read seconded that the accounts as presented be passed.

Dissolution of Chamber.—Mr. H. S. Smith then asked permission to address the meeting and said:—"Mr. Chairman, before you put to the meeting the proposal with regard to the dissolution of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, I would ask to be allowed to say a few words with regard to the reason of this proposal being brought forward. Owing to conditions which it is hardly necessary for me to go into, the Canton Chamber of Commerce has existed for the past 2 years or so—merely in name, and on account of its Membership it is impossible for the Committee as far as can be seen to carry on any work which may be for the good of Members in general. The majority of the Committee therefore were of the opinion that it was time the Chamber was dissolved, but in making this decision—and I believe I am voicing the feelings of all the members of the Committee—I would clearly state that there is absolutely no animus in the proposal vis a vis the neutral members of the Chamber. The claims of the neutral members of the Chamber have not been overlooked and it has been suggested by some that an 'International Chamber of Commerce' could be formed in Canton, to the advantage of Neutral, Allied, French and British firms and individuals. Business questions have in the past cropped up, and they are likely to occur again, where the co-operation of all is needed, and whereas our French friends have their own Chamber, the British theirs, which are of course exclusive to the nationality of the individuals and firms concerned, it would seem that attention should be directed in the very near future to the formation of a Chamber, styled say 'The International Chamber of Commerce', Canton, which would consist of any firms or individual, except those at war with the Allied Powers, on say the 1st February, 1917. No doubt if this suggestion is of interest, some of the gentlemen present could follow up the idea, and if necessary get together at an early date, to consider the formation of such a Chamber, but of course it cannot be expected that French or British firms would be interested, if there was any deviation from the special condition of membership, to which I have alluded."

The Chairman stated that the idea of dissolution was totally disregarding Rule 24, and he was very much opposed to it, as also were all the Americans.

Mr. Peel held as his opinion that there was nothing in the rules to prevent the Chamber being dissolved and after a discussion in which Mr. Sutton and Mr. Dent took part, the 2nd clause in the notice was put to the meeting on the proposition of Mr.

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THE SHROPSHIRE.

Entertained at tea and Concert.

On Wednesday the Shropshires were entertained, tea being provided in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, a concert following in the evening in the Royal Naval Canton, arranged by the Royal Naval Yard Concert Party. A very large number sat down to the excellent repast which was provided by the ladies connected with the Wanchai Wesleyan Church, a number of these, headed by the Rev. and Mrs. Robinson, assisting at the tea tables.

The concert proved to be a huge success. Among the audience were Commodore and Mrs. Sandeman, Commander Gibson, the Rev. T. Robinson, Captain and Mrs. W. G. Litt, and Captains Shearer and Roberts, K.S.L.I. The theatre was packed, the Shropshires predominating, and there were also a number of ladies present. The uniform of the sailor could also be discerned here and there. No audience could have been more appreciative; there was reason for this, inasmuch as all the turns were splendidly rendered, and loudly applauded, encores being frequent. Great assistance was rendered to singers by the accompanists. Mrs. Alderman accompanied the larger part of the programme, the others assisting at the piano being Mrs. Saiter and Lee, Cpl. Johnson.

Among those contributing to the programme were Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Ewens, Messrs. Cawsey and Brock, Sergt. Parrock, Corpl. Armstrong, Les. Corpl. Freeman and Private Jones. All these were prevailed upon to give encores by persistent applause that would not be denied. A surprise was in store for the ladies taking part in the concert. Mesdames Alderman, Saiter, Ewens and Goodman each being presented with a charming bouquet of pink roses.

At the conclusion of the concert, Captain W. G. Litt, 4th K.S.L.I., in returning thanks on behalf of his Regiment, said he wished to thank all those who had helped in giving such a fine entertainment. He was afraid he could not remember all the names mentioned by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, to whom he had appealed, and who had given him a host of names of helpers, in which the names of the Rev. and Mrs. Robinson were omitted. He wished to thank the Commodore for so kindly leading them to the theatre, and flags and bunting for decorating the artists for the splendid concert they had given. Mr. Brock and the Naval Yard Concert Party for the organisation of the concert, the Rev. Mr. Robinson and friends who provided the tea, Messrs. Komor and Komor for the very artistic stage furnishing, Messrs. Noronha for printing, and those who had worked so hard in arranging the theatre and the decorations (Messrs. Buck, Powney and Edmunds of the Royal Navy); in fact, all who had helped in giving them such a jolly entertainment. He concluded by calling for three cheers for those responsible for the entertainment, and these were lustily given. God Save the King was sung before the audience dispersed.

Sutton seconded by Mr. Peel and carried, the Chairman voting against it.

Liquidation.—Mr. Sutton proposed and Mr. Smith seconded that Mr. Matheson be appointed liquidator with salary up to 31st March, 1917.—Carried.

Archives.—Mr. Eager proposed and Mr. Darch seconded that they be lodged in the British Consulate, which was later changed to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank if no protest is lodged within three months, and that access be allowed to members of the Chamber. If an International Chamber be formed they are to be handed over to them, if not to the British Chamber of Commerce on the understanding that access to same be allowed to persons of French, British, Neutral and Allied Countries, members of the Chamber.—Carried.

Chairman.—Mr. Smith proposed and Mr. Darch seconded that a special vote of thanks be accorded to the Chairman for his services during a very trying period.—Carried.

ECHING

NOTICES.

A HUMIDOR FREE

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY.

To introduce

"AMULET" SMOKING MIXTURE

TO A WIDER CIRCLE OF SMOKERS, WE HAVE DECIDED TO OFFER 8 OZS. OF THIS SPLENDID TOBACCO PACKED IN A HIGHLY SERVICEABLE CLASS HUMIDOR FOR \$2.60 WHICH IS THE PRICE OF 8 OZS. OF THIS TOBACCO ALONE.

As the number of these Humidors is limited, you should **SECURE ONE AT ONCE.** IT WILL KEEP YOUR TOBACCO FRESH DURING DAMP WEATHER.

Obtainable From:—

Messrs HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
A. S. WATSON & CO.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
GRÆCO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.
ANGLO EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.
SINCERE & CO.

MANUFACTURED BY

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.
LONDON.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN & MORTGAGE CO.,
LIMITED.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, both days inclusive.

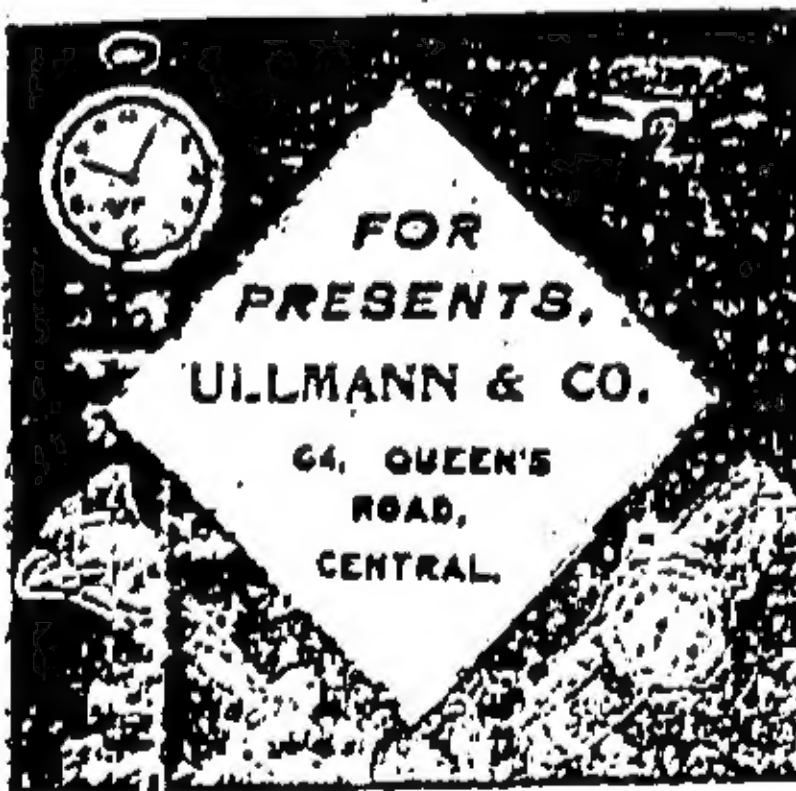
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, DINNER
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Office: No. 30, Des Voeux Road, W.
Telephone No. 17 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. Not a medicine. BLOOD PURIFIER. RIDES BLINDNESS. CURES RHEUMATISM. WHOLESALE. MEDICAL. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. L. MED. CO. HONGKONG. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. HONGKONG. THERAPION

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists, Sundrys, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic & Optical Goods, Provisions and Canned Goods, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Established 1814)
25 ARNDHURST LANE, LONDON E.C.
Cable Address: "Aussaire" London.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Ship-chandler's Stores comprising:—
Atlas Resin, iron & steel paint, mast & teak colour paint, green, blue & yellow paint powder, disinfectant fluid, iron & steel blocks, gin blocks, hand forges, iron chains, cargo slings, galvanized iron wire rope, brass condenser, tubes, iron boiler tubes, shovels, packing, oil cloth, signal flags, brass lamp protectors, brass side lights, Manila & tarred hemp rope, glassware, etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 21st, inst.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. R.D. Stanley Smith to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at No. 4, Humphreys Building, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Blackwood desk, joss table, teapots, flower stands, and tables, upholstered Chesterfield couch & armchairs, teak & brass fenders, Tientsin carpet & rug, etc., etc.

Teak dining table and chairs, teak sideboard, ice chest, dinner crockery, glassware, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.

Fine teak twin bedsteads, double wardrobes, linen cupboard, dressing table, washstand, baby's cot, etc., etc.

Also

1 Cottage Piano by Rachals.
1 12-bore Gun by Jeffries (nearly new).
1 Sunbeam Bicycle (3 speed).
On view from Thursday, the 22nd inst.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 24th
February, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon.

One 60 B.H.P. 3 cylinder Gardner Marine Kerosene Engine with high tension magneto ignition, complete with reversing gear.

One Gardner Vertical Kerosene Engine with circulating water pump direct coupled to one "Castle" compound open wound type dynamo 15 amp, 100 volt with 2-way switch board.

The above are new and are still in original packing. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS.
1917 Overland Touring Car, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong 18th February, 1917



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undesignated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coins and articles consisting partly of gold and silver; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs (which that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, emitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee; (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 3 p.m.

Shatin, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Au-tu, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San-tai and Sai-yei.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Simshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sam-lai.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Sham-chun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shet K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kum-chuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kau-king.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Halow, Br., ss. 200, Bitchie, 21st Feb.—Swatow, 20th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.

Chiyuen, Chi., ss. 1,177, Wilks, 21st Feb.—Shanghai, 18th Feb. Gen.—O. & A.

Yingchow, Br., ss. 1,324, Gibbs, 21st Feb.—S. & S. 18th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just Arrived, Fresh Assorted American Sweets & Try's Chocolate.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 11.47.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly from Shanghai to Tientsin, and increased at Peking over N.E. China. It is nearly stationary in the South.

An anticyclone has formed over N. China.

The monsoon will freshen along the east coast of China and remain fresh to moderate over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.69 inches, against an average of 2.71 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Book.—N.E. winds, fresh to strong.

2 Formosa Channel.—N.E. winds, fresh to strong.

3 South coast of China.—The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China.—The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

February 22, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Victoria 6a 30.01 13 msw 1 b

Kowloon 5a 30.01 13 msw 1 b

Hakodate 5a 30.01 13 msw 1 b

Tokio 5a 30.01 13 msw 1 b

Kobe 5a 30.01 13 msw 1 b

Nagasaki 5a 30.01 13 msw 1 b

Kyushu 5a 30.01 13 msw 1 b

Yokohama 5a 30.01 13 msw 1 b

Manila 5a 30.01 13 msw 1 b

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Amoy 5a 30.01 13 msw 1 b

Swatow 5a 30.01 13 msw 1 b

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1917.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
ABBOTT AND MARTELL.
20th CENTURY MID-AIR MARVELS.

PATHE'S GOLD ROOSTER PLAY

"VIA WIRELESS."

IN 4 PARTS.

VERY SENSATIONAL.

PATHE'S "BRITISH GAZETTE."

"THE GREAT WAR."

AND VARIOUS COMICS.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

5 NIGHTS ONLY.

Miss SONIA HALANAI.

A Celebrated Dancer.

"A VOW."

A very interesting drama in 4 parts.

"DUTY VERSUS CONSCIENCE"

2 parts.

War Graphic and Comics.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

21ST, 22ND & 23RD FEBRUARY, 1917.

Showing:—Last 6 Series of

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY."

And Keystone Comics.

SATURDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1917.

See—5th & 6th Episodes of

"PEG O' THE RING."

NOTICES.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1917, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1916.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th February, to SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE Steamship

"TIJEMBANG,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon, the 24th February, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 26th February, 1917, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th February, 1917, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors Mess